



## NOTIFICATIONS.



## EMPIRE PALE ALE

E	PINTS per Dozen	\$ 1.00
P	QUARTS per Dozen	\$ 2.50
I	9 GALLS. per CASK	\$ 6.00
R	18 GALLS. per CASK	\$ 12.00
E	18 GALLS. per CASK	\$ 10.00

## EMPIRE EXTRA XX STOUT

E	PINTS per Dozen	\$ 1.00
P	QUARTS per Dozen	\$ 2.50
I	9 GALLS. per CASK	\$ 6.00
R	18 GALLS. per CASK	\$ 12.00
E	18 GALLS. per CASK	\$ 10.00

## SOLE AGENTS,

## HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1880.

## BY APPOINTMENT.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently visited with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The parent ingredients only are used, and the nimest care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacturing throughout.

## LARG BOMBAY "SODAS".

We desire to supply large bottles as lubricants, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have their lubricant this way.

## CO. LTD. P.O.T. &amp; O.R.D.R.S.

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For Coast Ports, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong price, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counter Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "D. T. S. P. N. S. A. E. Y. H. O. N. G. K. O. N." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

## PURE AERATED WATER

## SODA WATER

## LEMONADE

## POTASH WATER

## SELTZER WATER

## LITHIA WATER

## SARASAPILLA WATER

## TONIC WATER

## GINGER ALE

## GINGER BEER

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. LIMITED,

Hongkong, China, and Manila.

[2-16]

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 26TH, 1880.

By the departure of the Hon. A. P. MacEwan for home next week the Colony will sustain a very sensible loss. The question of the day in our local political world is, who is to succeed him in the Council Chamber? Mr. MacEwan represents the Chamber of Commerce and the election of his successor will have to be made by that body. The choice of candidates is limited. The man who would have been preferred is Mr. E. Mackintosh, the Chairman of the Chamber and the resident partner of the firm of Butterfield and Swire. Mr. Mackintosh, however, declines the honour, on the ground, we understand, that he has not sufficient time to satisfactorily discharge the duties of the position. Another gentleman whose name naturally suggests itself is that of Mr. E. E. Bellicos. Mr. Bellicos has already sat in the Council on a previous occasion, and proved himself a very useful member. He has made the Colony his home, his interests are bound up in its welfare, and to the discussion of the various matters that come before the Council he would bring a large fund of intelligence. Mr. Bellicos, however, does not on this occasion offer himself as a candidate. Neither does Mr. Francis, Q.C., although the learned gentleman is believed to entertain some ambition for a seat in the Council. Possibly both he and Mr. Bellicos are waiting for the election by the Justices of the Peace when Mr. Chater goes home. Another name that has been mentioned is that of Mr. N. J. Ede, whose services on the Sanitary Board ought to secure for him a large measure of support if he came forward. To the somewhat uninteresting and laborious work of the Sanitary Board Mr. Ede devotes the same close and conscientious attention that might be expected from anyone in relation to his private business, and he would prove equally useful in the Legislative Council. Mr. Ede, however, is not at present a candidate for election to that body. The choice is, in fact, limited to two gentlemen who are understood to be willing and able to serve, and on whose behalf their friends have begun to beat up their forces. These are Mr. H. L. Dalrymple and Mr. T. H. Whitehead, the local manager of the Chartered Bank. If these are not the names that would first suggest themselves to impartial observers it must be admitted that either gentleman is fairly well calculated to discharge satisfactorily the duties of the position. Mr. Dalrymple is the Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and a director of several of our local joint stock enterprises. The Chairmanship of the Bank, it is true, does not carry any particular weight, because the office is held in rotation by all the directors, but it may fairly be said that Mr. Dalrymple makes a better chairman than some of the others. Mr. Whitehead has had a very successful career in the Colony as a banker and as a man of business he commands confidence. It has been objected to him that he represents home rather than colonial interests and that as manager for a home bank he is liable to be transferred to another branch. The first part of this objection does not appear to have much weight. Mr. Whitehead is, we believe, practically as much a fixture in Hongkong as most of the merchants. As to the question of home and colonial interests, the preference would naturally, other things being equal, be for a man whose headquarters were in the Colony, but at the same time it must be remembered that there is nothing necessarily antagonistic between home and colonial interests, and that a bank manager will naturally be interested in the prosperity of the place where he is stationed, as on that must depend the property of his branch. It must be confessed, however, that neither Mr. Whitehead nor Mr. Dalrymple has given the public much opportunity of judging of what his views on public questions may be. Whether they are in favour of the establishment of a Municipal Council, of the election of the elective element in the Legislative Council, and so on, we do not know. Both gentlemen are of course personally known to every member of the very limited constituency at whose hands they seek election, and the contest, so far as can be judged, will turn chiefly on the personal popularity of the two gentlemen. If an election is to be decided on this ground, however, it seems to us it might be well to consider whether it should not be put to the test by an appeal to a larger constituency. Nearly all the members of the Chamber of Commerce are also Justices of the Peace, and most of the unofficial Justices of the Peace are also members of the Chamber of Commerce. Outside these two bodies there are a large number of ratepayers who are without the franchise. For either one or both of the elective members of the Council the constituency might advantageously be made the same as it is for the members of the Sanitary Board, that is to say, all ratepayers who are on the jury list or who are excused from service as jurors on account of their profession such as doctors, lawyers, etc. It would be interesting to know the opinion on this and other points of the candidates now seeking election at the hands of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Sanitary Board fell into an error on Friday in supposing that mauling gardens with excretal matter is not an offence specially provided for by law. Ordinance 7 of 1888, under which the old regulations were made, was repealed by Ordinance 24 of 1887, but by section 2 of the latter the old regulations were retained until new ones should be made. So far no regulations have been made to supersede those made under Ordinance 7 of 1888, and at the Police Court offenders are frequently punished under the authority of the old ones. A regulation dated 22nd May, 1884, provides that "No fertilization or irrigation of land with excretal matter shall be carried on within a distance of fifty yards of any public road or thoroughfare."

Mr. Bain—On sanitary questions we would direct attention to the letter published in another column in reference to the famous Mosque Junction dust-bin. This bin is evidently regarded by the neighbours as not much less of a nuisance than the Chinese method of gardening is considered by those who are exposed to that form of annoyance, and we think the Sanitary Board ought to take steps for the removal of the cause of complaint. Many other parts of the Colony are without dust-bins and the morning dust-bin sufficient. If as our correspondent suggests the only use of the Mosque Junction dust-bin is to save the servants in the neighbourhood the trouble of getting up at the time the dust-cart passes its continued existence, in face of the protests of the neighbours, certainly cannot be justified.

There will be a game of Polo at Cunway Bay at 3.30 p.m. to-day.

There were 2,129 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 185 were Europeans.

The Superintendent informs us that the P. & O. steamer *Ganges*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore at 11 a.m. yesterday for this port.The Agent informs us that the *Nautilus* Maritimes steamer *Sophia*, with the next outward French mail left Saigon at 7 a.m. on the 24th inst. for this port.The Agents, Messrs. Russell & Co., inform us that the E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Victor* left Pusan for this port on the 23rd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 1st September.We have to acknowledge receipt of a pamphlet entitled "S. T. C. in China" in *Cronaca* by Mr. J. Abdulla and Mr. W. C. Jack, of the Sanitary Board, dated 20th August, 1880. The former Commander and the latter Officer of the Imperial Order of the Légion of Honour in recognition of their services in opening up the Red River to Laoity to steam navigation.The Agent of *Tonkin* says—Mr. Henry, engineer of the Société des Charbonnages de Tonkin, has left that Company, and has been engaged by the Société des Houillères de Tonkin.

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The Band of the 91st Regt. &amp; Highlanders will play the following programme at the Officers' mess this evening, commencing at 8 p.m.—

Overture . . . . Schubert . . . . Supp.

. . . . . Mirabell . . . . Le Théâtre

Crown Sols . . . . The Artist's

Selection . . . . The Dandies . . . . Sullivan.

The two first locomotives for the P. & O. and Langson Railway, named respectively the "Cormorant" and "Langson" which arrived the other day, have undergone their trial, which proved satisfactory. *Tonkin* was used, and is reported to the Governor-General, we learn from the *Courrier d'Hanoï*, mention was made of the satisfaction it gave.

The trade between Yunnan and Hongkong during the month of June amounted to \$25,330 to Yunnan and \$51,250 to Hongkong. The goods sent to Yunnan were of the following values: Cotton yarn, No. 0, \$11,700; cotton, \$8,000; tea, No. 1, \$12,000; rice, \$1,300; sundries, \$370. From Yunnan to Hongkong the trade consisted of the following:—In \$50,630; medicine, \$530; sundries, \$80.

Mr. Rastant, the Vice-President of Hanoi, was drowned on the 12th instant by the wreck of the steamer *Antonina*, in which he was travelling on the river Day. There was a strong current in the river, and the steamer having struck the bank capsized while he was on board. The crew and escort managed to reach the bank, but he was unable to swim, after supporting himself for a short time by means of floating boxes, he was drowned. The steamer *Antonina* had been engaged in the trade between Hanoi and the coast, and the cause of his death is not known.Mr. Rastant, the Vice-President of Hanoi, was drowned on the 12th instant by the wreck of the steamer *Antonina*, in which he was travelling on the river Day. There was a strong current in the river, and the steamer having struck the bank capsized while he was on board. The crew and escort managed to reach the bank, but he was unable to swim, after supporting himself for a short time by means of floating boxes, he was drowned. 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grew, and that it becomes non-magnetic when alloyed with some 12 per cent of manganese. It is said that some observers report that hot iron ages to be magnetic when the temperature reaches within 100° of the melting point. This is not the case, however, with the Shah's portrait on the other. But the main point in the matter is that the Persians practice a non-magnetic. If, however, it becomes a few degrees below zero Fahrenheit, it becomes decidely magnetic, and remains so after returning to normal temperature; but, on heating to its critical temperature of 1070° degrees, it again becomes non-magnetic, and remains so until it again reaches very cold. In short, this nickel-steel may at the common temperature be either permanently magnetic or permanently non-magnetic, as we please. Another singular fact is that some become quite well known in that they are magnetic, greatly increases the magnetism of steel, and it is known to have the same effect upon itself. The coat of magnetism makes nickel more strongly magnetic than the steel formerly used for magnets.

British mortality records show that deaths from small pox, scurvy fever, and typhoid fever, as well as from infantile diseases, continue to decrease steadily. The sanitary condition of the country, especially in the great cities, is constantly improving. The gain in health has been so great that the Registrar-General estimates that 40,000 persons now alive in England and Wales who would have died in 1850, if the average death rate of 1851-1859 (32 per 1000) had been as great as that of 1751-1850 (34 per 1000).

A man by Padre Marchi shows that one of the Roman catacombs occurs an area of 9 furlongs in greatest extent, and 2000 feet in depth. A recent calculation from this places the area of the entire series of catacombs at 87 times this amount, and the total length of the subterranean streets at not less than 960 miles. This agrees very closely with Padre Marchi's estimate by a different method. He conjectured that there must have been 2000 catacombs of diggers, and that these might have extended about 70 feet of road and 1000 furlongs or more. The two complete contrary as the last, which the catacombs continued to be used as Christian cemeteries gives a total of 120 miles, and 6,000,000 graves—figures, however, that Padre Marchi considered too small.

An investigation into the frequency of mist, by Dr. Kremmer, of Berlin, has proved somewhat unsuccessful on account of lack of recorded observations. He finds, however, that the maximum amount of mist—except at such stations as those on the coast of the North Sea, on islands, and in mountainous regions—occurred in the months of November and December. About 10 per cent of the year's mist, as a rule, falls in autumn and winter, 20 per cent in spring, and 10 per cent in summer. Mountain stations have the greatest number of misty days. In winter, mist is most frequent in the morning, and in summer occurs only in the morning.

The average level of the solid earth has been calculated by Dr. John Murray to be 1,400 fathoms below mean sea-level, but more recent explorations show greater ocean depths, according to Dr. H. E. Mill, and a mean sphere-level a depth of 1,700 fathoms. That is, all the land and sea areas of the world, including the 20 fathoms beneath the sea, would have to be filled into the greater depth in order to give equal height to all parts of the solid earth.

#### OLLA PODRIDA.

Tantallon Castle, the ancient home of the Douglasses and celebrated in song by Sir Walter Scott, has long been a ruin. For some time the present proprietor, Sir Walter Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart. of Lounshie, has been engaged in operations with the view of making the old keep more accessible and disclosing several of its architectural features. He finds, however, that the stones of the castle are of a very poor quality, and the masonry of the present session we were informed "the convention concluded with the Emperor of Germany" would be before Parliament. Similarly, the Anglo-German Confirmation Bill is described as being "a bill for the purpose of removing doubts with respect to the validity of the Convention of 1870." That is, all the land and sea areas of the world, including the 20 fathoms beneath the sea, would have to be filled into the greater depth in order to give equal height to all parts of the solid earth.

The British Foreign Office appears to be in no hurry to make any formal protest, and, in the Queen's Speech, it is mentioned that the management of the present session we were informed "the convention concluded with the Emperor of Germany" would be before Parliament. Similarly, the Anglo-German Confirmation Bill is described as being "a bill for the purpose of removing doubts with respect to the validity of the Convention of 1870." That is, all the land and sea areas of the world, including the 20 fathoms beneath the sea, would have to be filled into the greater depth in order to give equal height to all parts of the solid earth.

Roman nobles sometimes had whole provinces for estates; but these are almost unknown in Australia, where immense estates are numerous. Three are advertised for sale in a Melbourne paper. The areas of the first is 454 square miles, of which the rent is £221. 10s. only, and the second is 2000 acres, of which the rent is £100. The pasture on the pastures are valued at £2 10s. each. The third is 2000 acres in Queensland, and the third 553 square miles, of which the rent is £100. The first lot is described as being bounded by a river, and having a town thirty miles distant, one side, and 150 on the other. The advantages of the second in that it lies between three towns which are respectively 180, 300, and 350 miles away; and the third, apparently most fortunately situated of all, is within 10 miles of a railway.

Otsego Hall, the home of James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, at Cooperstown, was destroyed by fire in 1853, two years after his death. The family built another dwelling on a new site. In 1861, after a few years, this new street was laid out by the village authorities, which bounded within its bounds the old residence of the Cooper family. The trustees of the village have caused a large boulder to be planted on the site of the old Otsego street, and have surrounded it by an iron fence, and have put upon a polished stone an inscription which reads as follows:—"On this site stands Otsego Hall, the home of James Fenimore Cooper, who lived here from 1824 to the day of his death, September 1851. Built in 1798 by Judith Wilson Cooper, destroyed by fire October, 1853."

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has given instructions to the effect that in the preparation of official documents and publications such words as "French" and "Frenchmen" do not mean the French language, but the French of the "u," and not without it, as the Americans do. The French Canadians ought to accept this decision as a compliment, for the use of the letter "u" indicates a French origin for the English writers would always abide by such a rule. Words of French origin which have come to us through the Normans, French, as most of those in question, are certainly to be kept with the "u." If one can't remember to fight the battle of correct English spelling on the American continent, we hope the list of words will be greatly extended and that we shall no longer have to draw the intruder of such undesirable Americanisms as "theater" and "milk."

The New York correspondent of the Manchester Examiner mentions the following facts:—

In the United States Senate, which is composed of 48 members, there are only about twelve who are of foreign birth, with the normal quota of four, while among the 26 members of the Lower House, the number of foreign-born is simply 22, belonging to any one who looks down upon the representatives of the people from the diplomatic point of view.

It is worthy of note, however, that whereas twenty and even ten years ago, the number of foreign-born was

at the top of the list, now the exception

is the white, which is all now, and

whereas in 1870 the faces of two-thirds of the Senate were clean shaven, there are now only four who remain in that condition.

The most widely known of these is that of the popular Senator of Massachusetts, who, one

described the degree of the life of a

politician in the following manner:—"First you get 'honest'; then you get 'honest'; and finally you get 'honest'."

A dozen, dear to the palate of Parisians is in danger of disappearing. "Bourses of escargot" is the latest name given to escargot, and you know where they have been gathered. If your escargot is the edulis sinuosa, the consumption of which has often been used as a reproach against Frenchmen by those who have never tasted the dish. Burgundy is the district where these snails are supposed to be found in their prime, and when a boarish bourgeois gives a dinner party he is sure to be careful to inform his guests that he has had the snails sent him direct from Bourgogne. They are fattened in the vine-yards of that delightful province, but since it has become customary to put sulphate of iron to protect the vines from phylloxera and other pests, the escargot has become harmful and dangerous. It has been found from experiments on after-ripening leaves which have been treated with this disinfectant that the snails will die in two days. Of late years, however, a quantity of snails are made of milk and flour, flavoured with the requisite seasoning, has been palmed off upon the market. There is little doubt that this industry will be extended considerably by this new culturism of the supply of the real article.

The Imperial Bank of Persia has recently issued its notes, which pass current throughout the country, and represent values from one to 1,000 tomans, thus bringing them within reach of the bazaar and the Franks. These bank-notes are very artistic productions, having a Persian flavor, and are printed in colors, with the Shah's portrait on the other. But the main point in the matter is that the Persians practice a non-magnetic. If, however, it becomes a few degrees below zero Fahrenheit, it becomes decided, and remains so after returning to normal temperature; but, on heating to its critical temperature of 1070° degrees, it again becomes non-magnetic, and remains so until it again reaches very cold. In short, this nickel-steel may at the common temperature be either permanently magnetic or permanently non-magnetic, as we please. Another singular fact is that some become quite well known in that they are magnetic, greatly increases the magnetism of steel, and it is known to have the same effect upon itself. The coat of magnetism makes nickel more strongly magnetic than the steel formerly used for magnets.

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